



ANKARA UNIVERSITY
RESEARCH CENTER FOR MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGY (ANKÜSAM)
Publication No: 1

Proceedings of the International Symposium

The Aegean in the Neolithic, Chalcolithic and the Early Bronze Age

October 13th – 19th 1997, Urla - İzmir (Turkey)

Edited by

**Hayat Erkanal, Harald Hauptmann,
Vasif Şahoğlu, Rıza Tuncel**

Ankara • 2008

ANKARA ÜNİVERSİTESİ / ANKARA UNIVERSITY
SUALTI ARKEOLOJİK ARAŞTIRMA ve UYGULAMA MERKEZİ (ANKÜSAM)
RESEARCH CENTER FOR MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGY (ANKÜSAM)

Yayın No / Publication No: 1

Ön kapak: İzmir - Höyücek’de ele geçmiş insan yüzü tasvirli bir stel. M.Ö. 3. Bin.
Front cover: A stela depicting a human face from İzmir - Höyücek . 3rd Millennium BC.
Arka kapak: Liman Tepe Erken Tunç Çağı II, Atmalı Biçimli Bastiyon.
Back cover: Early Bronze Age II horse-shoe shaped bastion at Liman Tepe.

Kapak Tasarımı / Cover Design : Vasıf Şahoğlu

ISBN: 978-975-482-767-5

Ankara Üniversitesi Basımevi / Ankara University Press

İncitaşı Sokak No:10 06510 Beşevler / ANKARA

Tel: 0 (312) 213 66 55

Basım Tarihi: 31 / 03 / 2008

CONTENTS

Abbreviations	xi
Preface by the Editors	xiii
Opening speech by the Mayor, Bülent BARATALI	xxiii
Opening speech by Prof. Dr. Ekrem AKURGAL	xxv
Opening speech by Prof. Dr. Christos DOUMAS	xxvii
LILIAN ACHEILARA Myrina in Prehistoric Times	1
VASSILIKI ADRIMI – SISMANI Données Récentes Concernant Le Site Préhistorique De Dimini: La Continuité de l’Habitation Littorale depuis le Début du Néolithique Récent jusqu’à la Fin du Bronze Ancien	9
IOANNIS ASLANIS Frühe Fortifikationssysteme in Griechenland	35
PANAGIOTA AYGERINOÜ A Flaked-Stone Industry from Mytilene: A Preliminary Report	45
ANTHI BATZIOU – EFSTATHIOU Kastraki: A New Bronze Age Settlement in Achaea Phthiotis	73
MARIO BENZI A Forgotten Island: Kalymnos in the Late Neolithic Period	85
ÖNDER BİLGİ Relations between İkiztepe by the Black Sea Coast and the Aegean World before Iron Age	109
TRISTAN CARTER Cinnabar and the Cyclades: Body modification and Political Structure in the Late EB I Southern Cyclades	119
CHRISTOS DOUMAS The Aegean Islands and their Role in the Development of Civilisation	131
ANTHI DOVA Prehistoric Topography of Lemnos: The Early Bronze Age	141
NIKOS EFSTRATIOU The Neolithic of the Aegean Islands: A New Picture Emerging	159
HAYAT ERKANAL Die Neue Forschungen in Bakla Tepe bei İzmir	165
HAYAT ERKANAL Liman Tepe: A New Light on the Prehistoric Aegean Cultures	179
JEANNETTE FORSÉN The Asea Valley from the Neolithic Period to the Early Bronze Age	191
DAVID H. FRENCH Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age Pottery of Southwest Anatolia	197

NOEL GALE	
Metal Sources for Early Bronze Age Troy and the Aegean	203
BARTHEL HROUDA	
Zur Chronologie Südwestkleinasiens in der 2. Hälfte des 3. Jahrtausends v. Chr	223
HALİME HÜRYILMAZ	
1996 Rettungsgrabungen auf dem Yenibademli Höyük, Gökçeada / Imbros	229
ERGUN KAPTAN	
Metallurgical Residues from Late Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age Liman Tepe	243
ANNA KARABATSOLI and LIA KARIMALI	
Etude Comparative Des Industries Lithiques Taillées Du Néolithique Final Et Du Bronze Ancien Egéen : Le Cas De Pefkakia	251
NECMİ KARUL	
Flechtwerkgabäude aus Osttrakien	263
SİNAN KILIÇ	
The Early Bronze Age Pottery from Northwest Turkey in Light of Results of a Survey around the Marmara Sea	275
OURANIA KOUKA	
Zur Struktur der frühbronzezeitlichen insularen Gesellschaften der Nord- und Ostägäis: Ein neues Bild der sogenannten “Trojanischen Kultur”	285
NINA KYPARISSI – APOSTOLIKA	
Some Finds of Balkan (or Anatolian) Type in the Neolithic Deposit of Theopetra Cave, Thessaly	301
LAURA LABRIOLA	
First Impressions: A Preliminary Account of Matt Impressed Pottery in the Prehistoric Aegean	309
ROBERT LAFFINEUR	
Aspects of Early Bronze Age Jewellery in the Aegean	323
KYRIAKOS LAMBRIANIDES and NIGEL SPENCER	
The Early Bronze Age Sites of Lesbos and the Madra Çay Delta: New Light on a Discrete Regional Centre of Prehistoric Settlement and Society in the Northeast Aegean	333
YUNUS LENGERANLI	
Metallic Mineral Deposits and Occurrences of the Izmir District, Turkey	355
EFTALIA MAKRI – SKOTINIOTI and VASSILIKI ADRIMI – SISMANI	
Les Sites Du Neolithique Recent Dans Le Golfe Pagasetique : La Transformation Des Sites De L’age De Bronze En Sites Urbains (Le Cas De Dimini)	369
ELSA NIKOLAOU, VASSO RONDİRİ and LIA KARIMALI	
Magoula Orgozinos: A Neolithic Site in Western Thessaly, Greece	387
EMEL OYBAK and CAHİT DOĞAN	
Plant Remains from Liman Tepe and Bakla Tepe in the İzmir Region	399

DEMETRA PAPACONSTANTINO Looking for ‘Texts’ in the Neolithic Aegean: Space, Place and the Study of Domestic Architecture (Poster summary)	407
ATHANASSIOS J. PAPADOPOULOS and SPYRIDOULA KONTORLI – PAPADOPOULOU Some thoughts on the Problem of Relations between the Aegean and Western Greece in the Early Bronze Age	411
STRATIS PAPADOPOULOS and DIMITRA MALAMIDOU Limenaria: A Neolithic and Early Bronze Age Settlement at Thasos	427
DANIEL J. PULLEN Connecting the Early Bronze I and II Periods in the Aegean	447
JEREMY B. RUTTER Anatolian Roots of Early Helladic III Drinking Behaviour	461
VASIF ŞAHOĞLU New Evidence for the Relations Between the Izmir Region, the Cyclades and the Greek Mainland during the Third Millennium BC	483
ADAMANTIOS SAMPSON From the Mesolithic to the Neolithic: New Data on Aegean Prehistory	503
EVANGELIA SKAFIDA Symbols from the Aegean World: The Case of Late Neolithic Figurines and House Models from Thessaly	517
PANAGIOTA SOTIRAKOPOULOU The Cyclades, The East Aegean Islands and the Western Asia Minor: Their Relations in the Aegean Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age	533
GEORGIA STRATOULI Soziale und ökonomische Aspekte des Chalkolithikums (spätneolithikum II) in der Ägäis aufgrund alter und neuer Angaben	559
GEORGE TOUFEXIS Recent Neolithic Research in the Eastern Thessalian Plain, Greece: A Preliminary Report	569
RIZA TUNCEL IRERP Survey Program: New Prehistoric Settlements in the Izmir Region	581
HANNELORE VANHAVERBEKE, PIERRE M. VERMEERSCH, INGRID BEULS, BEA de CUPERE and MARC WAEKENS People of the Höyüks versus People of the Mountains ?	593
KOSTAS VOUZAXAKIS An Alternative Suggestion in Archaeological Data Presentations: Neolithic Culture Through the Finds from Volos Archaeological Museum	607
Closing Remarks by Prof. Dr Machteld J. MELLINK	611
Symposium Programme	615
Memories from the Symposium	623

An Alternative Suggestion in Archaeological Data Presentations: Neolithic Culture through the Finds from Volos Archaeological Museum

Kostas VOUZAXAKIS

ABSTRACT: The need for presenting archaeological research to experts but also to the general public is nowadays taken for granted. The general public, when receiving this information, becomes indirectly a participant in the process of research. Thus, the assimilation of the published archaeological data leads to a social average knowledge.

Ordinary presentation methods, such as printed text, documentaries, films, photographs in albums, museums and exhibitions are of different character but all have their limitations. The use of two presentation techniques on computer, separately or even better combined, has been suggested as such a method. It involves the combined use of presentation techniques based on CD-ROMs and the Internet.

The option of a digital presentation offers new potential to the researcher. The subject involved is the presentation of the exhibition in the Museum of Volos in Thessaly concerning the Neolithic period. The particular digital presentation is still at a preliminary level.

The need for presenting archaeological research to experts but also to the general public is today taken for granted. The experts, after being informed, act as a kind of filter by checking the validity of the research and its results. The general public, when receiving this information, becomes indirectly a participant in the process of research. Thus, the assimilation of the published archaeological data leads to a social average knowledge.

The importance of this common knowledge can be understood only indirectly by observing the gradually formed common education and tradition. Historical knowledge (and also archaeological knowledge) sets a common reference background, which under certain circumstances may unite the social structure. This fact can be used in a negative or positive way and, depending on the approach, it is possible to either intensify existing nationalistic feelings by emphasizing special characteristics and differences from other nations, or highlight common characteristics and bonds between nations. In other words, the publication of historical – archaeological knowledge has no point until the purpose and meaning of the term “public” is defined.

In the national states of the 19th and early 20th century, the publication of historical and archaeological research served the main purpose of establishing and preserving the current political scene. Today, when the

dominance of international political and economic formations is in a rise, the meaning of the term “public” has been extended to include every nation inside the new geopolitical borders. This is the beginning of a new period of political will¹ in which the similarities between the civilizations of the past seem to predominate whereas until recently mainly differences could be seen. There is no point in judging these two situations at the moment. It is enough to make certain observations for the time being.

In this new reality new needs and questions arise. Earth is gradually transformed to a uniform huge village as the communication between its inhabitants is getting easier and easier. This tendency for unification may have begun with an economic approach but cannot be completed without the cultural coexistence of nations. The issue here is the formation of a common cultural heritage which will respect the special characteristics of every community, whatever these may be and whatever may have caused them. Towards this direction we can use both modern computer technology, offering technological support, and the knowledge of the past from an anthropological point of view².

Bearing these in mind, new methods of presenting archaeological data have been sought which will use the power and potential

¹ Venizelos 1998.

of computers in order to achieve maximum dispersion of information to the public³. Ordinary presentation methods, such as printed text, documentaries, films, photographs in albums, museums and exhibitions are of different character but all have their limitations. Of course, each method possesses certain virtues which explain their widespread use. What we should look for is a method combining the advantages of all methods but at the same time minimizing their disadvantages. The use of two presentation techniques on computer, separately or even better combined, has been suggested as such a method. It involves the combined use of presentation techniques based on CD-ROMs⁴ and the Internet⁵.

The option of a digital presentation offers new potential to the researcher. Through the use of state-of-the-art processing techniques of text and image, the desired goals can be achieved faster and with less effort while the addition of moving images (video) as well as sound can take these advantages even further. Moreover, through the use of hyperlinks one can make a well structured presentation with interactive possibilities which give the user a wide range of manipulating options within the application, according to his personal judgment and will.

Such applications are usually available on CD-ROMs with the major disadvantages being the limited saving capacity and the relatively high production cost and the difficulty in updating the data, something which usually requires re-editing the CD-ROM. By making the presentation available on the Internet such problems are eliminated and it is then possible to achieve the maximum dispersion of the data contained in the presentation.

Lately, a combination of the two techniques is used and is often referred to as Web-CD⁶. This is a CD-ROM containing all the basic information on a particular subject, as well as the electronic addresses for acquiring the latest data. In other words, the CD-ROM can offer a highly updated data presentation to

the user, through the cooperation with particular preexisting Web-sites. This way, the disadvantages like the limited saving capacity of a CD-ROM and the difficulty in updating the information it contains can be surpassed. At the same time a better access control to the internet information can be achieved, overcoming to an important degree the possible waiting-time problems when using the Internet, since the basic information is now derived from the CD-ROM. Furthermore, the user has the opportunity for actual –though limited–intervention on the final result⁷.

During the conference on “The Aegean in Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age” which took place in Urla, the first attempt towards such an application was presented through the use of a portable computer. The subject was the presentation of the exhibition in the Museum of Volos concerning the Neolithic period. The particular digital presentation is still at a preliminary level. It would, of course, be impossible to include it in the conference records, since the format of printed publication is not compatible with that of an electronic presentation. However, the independent presentation of the whole application is definitely a future goal. The use of a computer for the presentation helped make the most of the potential offered by such technology on the one hand, while it also proposed an alternative presentation method different from a text supported by slides. In a digital presentation, however, music, moving images, simple and 3D graphics and written text are added to oral speech and static images, all in a variety of possible combinations.

As far as the content of the presentation is concerned, its selection was made based on the ideas presented in the beginning of this paper. The prehistoric period in general – and therefore the Neolithic as well – is chronologically and ideologically distant from today’s historical and social reality. It is therefore suitable for a coolheaded and ideologically neutral approach, which will reveal evidence of human species unity and common evolution. In other words this period is suitable for what was earlier in the paper

² Binford 1962.

³ Vouzaxakis 1998.

⁴ Powlesland 1997.

⁵ Harnad 1991; Champion 1997.

⁶ Powlesland et al. 1998.

⁷ Vince 1997.

mentioned as an “anthropological approach”. Besides, specialized archaeological research has always been looking for cultural changes as well as survival and more general socio-economic development practices during the Neolithic period⁸.

The Neolithic period exhibition in the Museum of Volos was designed and constructed in 1975 by G.H. Chourmouziades under the influence of innovative ideas about the role of a museum. The basic idea was the creation of a museum that could teach the visitor and lead him to a deeper understanding of Neolithic civilization. According to this point of view a museum should become a place for an interactive approach to history. Thus, the Neolithic exhibition in Volos Museum, and similarly the exhibitions of every modern museum, does not need a conventional guidebook which usually break up the concept of civilization as a whole by giving detailed and often boring information about particular finds. The issue here is the construction of an enriched information system able to promote visitor’s understanding beyond the exhibits. This is where the addition of new digital technology with mainly interactive applications can promote the initial conception and lead to new perspectives.

KOSTAS VOUZAXAKIS

Volos Archaeological Museum
1st Athanassaki St. GR- 38 001
Volos, GREECE

⁸ Chourmouziades 1980/1.

Bibliography:

- Binford L. 1962**, "Archaeology as Anthropology", *American Antiquity* 28, 217-255.
- Champion S. 1997**, "Archaeology on the World Wide Web: A User's Field-guide" *Antiquity* 71, 1027-1038, (Also available in: <http://intarch.ac.uk/antiquity/electronics/champion.html>)
- Chourmouziades G.X. 1980/1**, "Εισαγωγή στο Νεολιθικό τρόπο παραγωγής", *Ανθρωπολογικά*, v. 1 & 2.
- Harnad S. 1991**, "Post - Gutemberg Galaxy: The Fourth Revolution in the Means of Production of Knowledge", in Mason, R.D. (ed.) *Computer Conferencing: The Last Word*. Beach Holme Publishers.
Also available in: <ftp://princeton.edu/pub/harnad/Harnad/harnad91.postgutenberg>
- Kotsakis K. 1981**, "Στοιχεία για τη Θεωρία της Αρχαιολογίας", *Ανθρωπολογικά*, v. 2, 21-23.
- Powlesland D. 1997**, "Publishing in the Round: A Role for CD-ROM in the Publication of Archaeological Field-work Results". *Antiquity* (electronic Special Index).
Also available in: <http://intarch.ac.uk/antiquity/electronics/powlesland.html>.
- Powlesland D. Et al. 1998**, "West Heslerton: WEB-CD - The Application of HTML and WEB Tools for Creating a Distributed Excavation Archive in the Form of a WEB-CD." In *Internet Archaeology* 5,
Also available in: http://intarch.ac.uk/journal/issue5/westhescd_toc.html
- Venizelos E. 1998**, *Διαχρονία και Συνέργεια. Μια πολιτική Πολιτισμού*.
- Vince A. 1997**, "Publishing Archaeology on the Web: Who Reads This Stuff Anyway?" in *Internet Archaeology* 3.
Also available in: http://intarch.ac.uk/journal/issue3/vince_index.html
- Vouzaxakis K. 1998**, "Εναλλακτικοί τρόποι παρουσίασης αρχαιολογικής πληροφορίας", in «Η προϊστορική έρευνα στην Ελλάδα και οι προοπτικές της: Θεωρητικοί και μεθοδολογικοί προβληματισμοί.» *Archaeological Symposium in the Memory of D.R. Theocharis. Thessaloniki – Kastoria*. Unpublished.